Animal Husbandry :

The mountains and valleys of the Waras district naturally well suited for traditionally keeping of goat, sheep, cow, calf, ox and danky. And previously the district people supplied goat and sheep to the Afghan capital but now unfortunatley the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 80-90 percent due to ;

a, Reduction of wild-grasses in mountains.

b, Reduction of agricultural products.

c, Disturbance of families due to internal fighting .

Handicrafts :

The handicrafts products of the Waras district [illegible] mainly rugs, [illegible]k, sweaters and gloves but now the quantity of these products decreased due to fighting disturbace and animal husban[illegible] in the district.

Problems of Waras District :

1. Non-availability of educational and medical syst[illegible]
2. Dispaacing of families due to internal fighting.
3. Reduction of animal husbandry and handicrafts p[illegible]
4. Outbreak of contactable diseases.
5. Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.
6. Shortage of firewood and becoming as a problems.
7. Roads and bridges destruction due to fights and bomb[illegible]g.
8. Destruction of houses and villages due to fights.
9. Presence of arphange in the district due to fighting.

Shibar Alaqadary (Subdistrict) :

Shibar alaqadary located in east of Bamian valley ,west of Ghorband district of Parwan province , north of Behsood dist. of Maidan-Shar province and south of Kahmard dist. where the Bamian and Shikary valley's road passes through the Alaqadary of Shibar. The folowings are the results of short and brief survey in the Alaqadary. The Shibar people belongs to Ismaaelia .

Education:

The Shibar alaqadary previously provided with the following schools where the status of these after the Rusian invasion and the liberation of the alaqadary are;

School Name	Location	Building Status
1.Shibar Secondary	Shibar Bazzar	50% destroyed due to fighting
2.Iraq primary	Iraq	100% " -do- and unuse.
3. Kaloo "	Kaloo valley	40% " -do-
[illegible]idak "	Ghandak	100% " -do-
[illegible]ish "	Jalmish	80% " -do-

[illegible] 1 :

[illegible]namely clinic was provided but during the holy war its building [illegible]ed about 60%.

Agriculture and Irrigatien :

The aagricultural products of Shibar alaqadary are mainly dry-growing wheat and less wet-growing wheat , barley and potato,where these products decreased by 40-50 % due to ;

a, Decrease in snow-fall and shortage of irrigation water.
b, Shortage of chemical fetelizer and manure.
c, The existance of fighting and participation of youths in Jehad.
d, Displacing of families due to holy war.

The Shibar inhabitants are carrying the water of springs and river for the irrigation of their lands where unfortunately the amount of irrigation water decreased due reduction in snow-fall .

Animal husbandry :

The Shibar alaqaddary people like other Hqazara are intrested in keeping goat, shaep, cow ,ox and danky for dairy products, meat, skin, wool,ploughing of lands and transportation of materials within their areas. The quantity of animal husbandry decreassed in this area by 70-80% due to;

a,Displacing of 40-50 % families due to fighting.
b,Decrease in agricultural products .
c,Fighting condition.

Handicrafts :

The Shibar alaqadary handicrafts products are rugs, carpet ,sock, sweater and gloves .The quantity of handicraft products decreased by 40-50 % due to ;

a, Displacing of families
b, Decrease of animal husbadry

Problems of Shibar inhabitants :

1. Destruction of people's madee roads about 40-60 % due to raiming and fighting with the Rusian and governement troops.
2. Destruction of bridge 100 % due to fighting .
3. Destruction of agricultural lands about 5-10 % .
4. Destruction of villages, houses and mosques.
5. Displacing of families about 40-50% .
6. Migrated families about 2-5 %.
7. Irrigation water about 15-25% decreased.
8. Shortage of firewood as an important problem of the Shibar alaqadary.

Behsood District :

Behsood district surrounded by Hesa-e-awal and Dai-merdad alaqadary, Nahoor, Panjab and Waras districts , and Bamian valley . Behsood district has a cold climatical weather and it was under the authority of Maidan-Shahr province but now the Khalq's government assigned it under the authority of Kabul province. The followings are the results of survey in this district.

Education :

The folowings schools were previously provided in Behsood district where unfortunately after the start of the holy war the educational system stoped and the school's buildings have the conditions as under;

	School's Name	Location		Building Status
1.	Raqool Highschool	Raqool	85%	destroyed due to fighting and unused condition.
2.	Markaz Primary	Markaz-e-Behsood		-do-
3.	Bad-e-asiab "	Bad-e-asiab	90%	-do-
4.	Sang-e-Shandah "	Sang-e-Shandah	90%	-do-
5.	Kajab "	Kajab	100%	-do-
6.	Safed Dewal "	Safed Dewal	100%	-do-
7.	Koh-e-Beron "	Koh-e-Beron	100%	-do-
8.	Shenia "	Shenia	100%	-do-

Medical :

The government previously provided two clinics in Tagab and Markaz-e-Behsood district where now the building of clinic in Tagab is using as Madressa and the Markaz building destroyed completly due to the government bombarding during 9-10 years of fighting.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of Behsood district are mainly dry-growing wheat , less wet-growing wheat , kinds of bean and less barley . The district have no fruit product and unfortunately the agricultural products decreased by 45-55% due to ;

a, Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.

b, Shortage of snow-fall and raining in winter season.

c, Participation of youths and farmers in Jehad .

The inhabitants of Behsood's district carrying the water's of springs by the Katcha streams for the irrigation of their agriculutral lands where unfortunately the amount of irrigation water decreased by 25-35% due to shortage of snow-fall and raining .

Animal Husbandry :

The Behsood district naturally is well suited for keeping of goat, sheep, cow, calf ,ox and danky due to its valleys and mountains of full wild grasses. The inhabitants previously supplied the mentioned quadrupeds to the Aghan Capital Kabul ,but now the quantity of their animal husbandry decreased by 60-70 % due to;

a, Displacing of families due to fighting.

b, Reduction in agricultural products and shortage of wild grasses.

c, Shortage of manpower due to fighting .

Behsood was one of the Hazarajat district where the Afghan wandering tribes selected for their living in Summer season before the Rusian invassion in Afghanistan.

Handicrafts:

Behsood's inhabitants previously supplied rugs for Afghan capital and produced woolen cloths, carpets , socks and gloves for their own needs , but now the quantity of handicrafts products decreased by 70-80% due to;

a, Decrease ina animal husbandry.

b, Displacing of families .

Problems of Behsood District's Inhabitants :

1.Non-availability of educational and medical systems.

2.Outbreak of conta-ctable diseases .

3. Roads and bridges destruction.

4. Village and hoses destruction about 2-10%

5.Reduction of animal husbandry

6. Shortage of firewood .

7. Reduction of handicrafts products.

8. Reduction in irrigation water.

9. Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.

10. Presence of orphanage in the district due to fighting.

Hesa-e-Awal of Behsood Alaqadary :

Hesa-e-Awal of Behsood alaqadary (subdistrict) surrounded by Jalriz and Daimerdad Alaqadary , Nahoor and Behsood districts and Bamian valley. The Alaqadary has a cold weather climate and the inhabitants of the alaqadary are all Hazara . The followings are the results of the brief survey in this alaqadary.

Education :

The government previously provided the following schools in this alaqadary where after the stoping of educational system the building status of these schools are;

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Farakhaalum Secondary	Farakhalum	100 % destroyed due to fighting and unused condtion.
2. Qol-e-Khesh Primary	Qol-e-Khesh	-do-
3. Sarcheshmah "	Sarcheshmah	-do-
4. Sia Bota "	Sia Bota	-do-

Medical :

The government previously didn't provided any medical unit in this alaqadary .

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of Hesa-e-awal of Behsood alaqadary are mainly wheat , less barley and bean. The agricultural products of this subdistrict decreased by 50-60% due to ;

a, Participation of youths and farmers in Jehad.

b, Reduction in irrigation water/snow-fall and raining .

c, Shortage of chemical fertelizer and reduction in manure.

The area inhabitants using the water of spring for the irrigation of their lands where unfortunately the irrigation water decreased by 25-35% due to ;

a, Reduction in snow-fall and raining .

b, Destruction of irrigation streams .

Animal Husbandry:

The mountaineous valleys of Hesa-e-awal of Behsood alaqadary previously were full of wild grasses where traditionally were suitable for keeping of animal husbandry , but now the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 70-80% due to ;

a, Reduction in wild grasses of mountains.

b, Shortage of manpower due to fighting and their participation in Jehad.

Handicrafts :

The handicrafts products of the area was mainly rugs, but some families knitted socks, sweaters and gloves for their own needs . The quantity of handicrafts products decreased by 80-85 % due to;

a, Reduction of animal husbandry.

b, Displacing of families.

Problems of Hesa-e-awal of Behsood alaqadary inhabitants :

1. Non-availability of educational and medical systems im the alaqadary.
2. Displating of families about 10-15 %.
3. Destruction of houses and villages about 5-10 % .
4. Shorta-ge of firewood .
5. Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.
6. Outbreak of contactable diseases .
7. Reduction of animal husbandry.
8. Roads abd bridges destruction.
9. Shortage of irrigation water .

Jeghatoo Wolouswaly :

Jeghatoo wolouswaly located in west of Khwaja Umari alaqadary, north-west of Jeghatoo wolouswaly of Maidan Shahr province, south and south east of Nahoor, east of Qarabagh and noth of Andar and Ghazni city. Jeghatoo has a small percentage of Pushton tribe where living in Gul bowri valley's of the district. The followings are the results of survey in this district.

Education :

Jeghatoo had been provided with the following schools where after the April coup d,'etat in Kabul and starts of holy war the educational system of the district stoped in 1979.

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Jermatoo Secondary	Jermatoo	100% destroyed due to fighting.
2. Sari-ab "	Chalma	100% destroyed due to fighting
3. Turgan "		Using by Harakat-e-Islami
4. Gul bowri "	Gul bowri	100% destroyed due to fighting
5. Qiaq "	Qala	100% -do-
6. Kakrak primary		100% destroyed due to fighting and unused condition.
7. Sari-ab "	qala-e-saiec	100% -do-
8. Qaria-e-Yosouf "	Aghel-miana	40% destroyed due to unuse.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural lands irrigating with the water of karezes and springs and the products of agriculture are dry & wet -growing wheat, barley and bean. The fruit products are apple, apricot and grape.

The agricultural products and irrigation water decreased by 60-70% and 30-40 % simultaneously due to ;

a, Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure .

b, Displacing of families due to fighting about 60 %.

c, Destruction of agricultural land about 40-50% .

d, Destruction of karezes by 40%

e, Participation of youths in liberation fronts.

Medical :

A clinic preiiously provided by the government in Gul bowri where it has been destroyed bythe bombarding and shooting of the pro-Rusian forces in the yearly years of fighting.

Animal husbandry:

The Jeghatoo wolouswaly inhabitants like their other Hazaras are interested in animal husbandry and they kept goat, sheep, cow, calf, ox, and danky for producing dairy products , wool, meat, and skin , ploughing of lands

and transportation of materials ,but unfortunately the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 70-80% due to ;

a, Destruction of agriculture lands about 40-50%.by bombarding.

b, Displacing of families about 55-65% due to fighting and destruction of agricultural land , villages and houses.

c, Decrease of agricultural products by 60-70% .

Handicrafts:

The handicraft products of Jeghatoo wolouswaly were woolen gloves, socks ,rugs and carpets,but unfortunately the handicrafts products decreased by 85-95 % due to;

a, Decrease in animal husbandry.

b, Displacing of families by fighting.

Problems of Jeghatoo wolouswaly Inhabitants:

1. Vullage , houses and mosques destruction mainly in Gulbowri, Qiaq and Turgan valleys.
2. Destruction of people's made roads due to raining and fighting.
3. Outbreak of contactable diseases.
4. Non-availability of educational system in the district.
5. Destruction of irrigation system such as stream, water pool etc.
6. Destruction of agricultural lands about 40-50% enormusly affected the live of poeple.
7. Reduction of firewood become as an important problem ,people are cutting trees and burning with cow-dungs for heating and cooking where decrease the wooden and manure sources of the wolouswaly.

NAHOOR WOLOUSWALY (district)

Nahoor located in west of Dai-merdad and Jeghatoo Alaqadary of Maidan Shahr, south of Behsood wolouswaly of Maidan Shahr province, south-east of Shahristan and Ajristan wolouswaly of Uruzgan province, east of Malistan, north of Jeghatoo and Qarabagh wolouswaly of Ghazni province. Nahoor is one of the cold weather wolouswaly of Ghazni province. The results of survey in this wolouswaly are as follows;

Education :

Nahoor previously provided with the following schools where after the educational system stoped in this wolouswaly the building conditions are as under list;

School Name	Location	Building Status
1. Jermatoo secondary	Garm-ab	40 % destroyed due to unused.
2. Alau-ud-dini "		100% " due to fighting
3. Khawat	Subz-ab	100% " -do-
4. Qoria "	Qoria	100 % " -do-
5. Wagh "	Wagh	100% " -do-
6. Batoor "	Mian Deh	100% " -do-
7. Baie "	Baie	100% " -do-
8. Burjegai "	Sia Khak	40 % " due to unuse.
9. Korah-lah village	Korah-lah	No building provided.

Medical :

A namely clinic was provided in Du-aby of Nahoor wolouswaly where after the starting of fighting with pro-Rusian government troops the area Islamic parties occupied its building as their office.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of Nahoor are 80% dry-growing &20% wet-growing wheat , barley, and more bean. The agricultural lands destroyed about 8-10% due to fighting and the products decreased by 30-40 % due to the followings;

a, Decrease in irrigation water.

b, Displacing of families about 15-20% .

c, Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.

d, Participation of youths in Islamic parties of the wolouswaly.

The Nahhor inhabitants using the water of springs and small rivers for the irrigation of their lands where unfortunately due to the decrease of snow-fall and raining during the winter season the irrigation water decreased by 25-30% .

BAMIAN PROVINCE

Bamian province consist of Kahmard,Saighan ,Yakawlang ,Waras, Panjab and Shibar Woluswaly (district) and Alaqadary (subdistrict) where in all of these areas Hazara people are living except in Kahmard & Saighan which some Tajeks are living there. The Bamian vally (center of the province) liberated this year by the liberation forces. The followings are the results of survey of the Bamian vally.

Education:

After the Khalq's party coup d,'etat in 1978 the holy war started in Bamian province and the educational system and other govenment supported social systems stoped in all areas of the Bamian province where came under the control of Mujaheeden forces.

Schools Name	Location	Status of the Building		
1. Bamian Boy Highschool	Bazzar	60% destryed due to fighting		
2. Bamian girl's secondary	"	100%	"	-do-
3. Shah-e-Foladi high sch.	Dasht-e-she-waqat	100%	"	-do-
4. Shahedan seconsary	Shahedan bazzar	100%	"	-do-
5. Foladi primary	Sadat valley	100%	"	-do-
6. Surkhdar "	Surkhdar	100%	"	-do-
7. Ahengaran "	Dahen-e-Aheng-aran	90%	"	-do-
8. Dukani "	Dukani	80%	"	-do-
9. Komette "	Foladi	100%	"	-do-

Medical :

Bamian had been provided with a small and namely civil hospital before the Khalq's coup d,'etat ,but after the starting of the holy war and comming of the Rusian troops in Bamian province the government build two another hospital for Police and Rusian forces beside the extension of the civil hospital . The Police and Rusian hospitals destroyed completely during the last and recent fighting and after the withdrawal of the government and Rusian troops only the civil hospital with maxi. 12 beds capacity is left where the Mujahedem-e-Mustazafen front is using its building now.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The previous governemnt provided an agricultural investigation farms of improved shoots of apple, peach.,apricot ,and balck cheery and farms of wheat and potato.

The agricultural products of Bamian valley are mainly wheat & potato and less corn .And its fruit products are apple and apricot.

Handicradfts :

The area handicraft products are woolen rugs, carpets, gloves, and socks and leather processing where unfortunately these products are decreased by 65-70 % due to the followings;

a, Reduction in animal husbandry.

b, Displacing of families .

Animal Husbandry :

The district population had special intrest in animal husbandry due to the district climatical condition. They keep cow, calf, ox, goat, danky and more sheep for production of dairy products, meat, wool, skin for leather processing, ploughing of lands, and transportation of materials within their village area. The district previously supplied sheep , goat & cows for the Kabul and center of the province but unfortunately after the invasion of Rusian in Afghanistan and fighting in area the animal husbandry decreased by 60-70 % due to ;

a, Displacing of families.

b, Decrease in amount of snow-fall and agricultural products.

c, The fighting condition where the inhabitants cann't collect the grasses from the mountains.

Problems of Nahoor wolouswaly inhabitants :

1. Village , houses and mosque destruction about 5-6 % due to fighting.
2. Destruction of people's made road about 25-30 % due to raining and no repairing.
3. Reduction of firewood and burning of cow-dung for heating.
4. Shortage of irrigation water.
5. Outbreak of contactable diseases,

Qarabagh Wolouswaly

Qarabagh wolouswaly surrounded by Ander, Jeghatoo, Nahoor, Moqor,&, Jaghoori districts of Ghazni province where this district has a population of nearly 100,000 . The woLouswaly inhabitants are 50% Hazara and 50% Pushtoon and Hazaras are living in neighbour of Nahoor, Jaghoori and Jeghatoo districts. The Kabul-Herat highway passes through the Pushton area and the people's made katcha road of Jaghoori is also pssing through the wolouswaly. The followings are the results of survey in this district.

Education :

The educational system stoped in 1979 after the wolouswaly war and the highschool of the district which was in Pushton area destroyed in this war. The followings are the building status of the district's schools.

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Sultan Mahmood highschool	Deh-Kalbi	85% Destroyed due to fighting.
2. Kai-qala Secondary	Baguzar	Occupied by Nasr Organization
3. Tamaki "	Deh-Razi	70% destroyed due to fighting and unused .
4. Qol-yaqol Primary		80% destroyed -do-
5. Jangalak "	Kohnadeh	Occupied by Pasdaran-Jehad
6. Ahen "		-do-
7. Barik "	Kata-Ghar	80% destroyed due to fighting and unused.
8. Gol-Koh village		No building provided.

Medical :

The government previously provided a clinic in the center of the distr. where after the Qarabagh war the medical asistance stoped and now the building is occupied by Pushton Islamic Parties of the district.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of the district are mainly wheat, barley, bean and pear. And the fruit products are mainly grape , water mallon, apricot and less apple. The agricultural products decreased by 35-40% due to;

a, Shortage of farmer forces due to their participation in the area Islamic parties and going to Iran for earning money.

b, Decrease of irrigation water due to;

1, No repairing of Karezes.

2, Reduction of snow-fall and raining during the winter season.

c, Reduction of manure due to buring of cow-dungs for heating and cooking purpose.

d, Shortage of chemical fertelizer.

The irrigation of agricultural lands of Qarabagh is mainly based on the water of Karezes and a little on springs . The irrigation water decreased by 30-40% due to ;

a, Shortage of snow-fall and raining during the winter season.

b, No-repairing of Karezes due to fighting and non-availability of enough labour forces.

Animal husbandry :

The Hazara inhabitants of Qarabagh district like their other Hazaras are living in the mountainous valleys where previously these valleys were full of wild grasses which were suitable for traditionally keeping of goats and sheep , The people are also intrested in keeping of danky, cow ,ox and calf beside the other two due to their own needs.But now the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 55-65% due to ;

a, Shortage of wild-grases and decrease of agricultural products,

b, Non-availabilty of enough labour forces in the area.

Handicrafts :

The handicrafts products of Hazara people of this district are maily woolen rugs and cloths ,less woolen gloves , socks and carpets where these products decreased by 60-65% due to reduction in animal husbandry and temporary displacing on families in the district.

Problems of Qarabagh district Inhabitants :

1. Reduction of firewood caused;
   a, Enormous time and energy waste of the inhabitnats for collection of the firewood from the mountains.
   b, Cutting of trees for burning and decreases the wooden sources of the district.
   c, Burning of cow-dungs for heating and cooking reduced the manure sources .
2. Outbreak of contactable diseases.
3. Reduction of irrigation water due to destruction of Karezes and Reduction of snow-fall.
4. Village and houses destruction .
5. Non-availability of educational system.
6. Increase in orphans due to 8-9 years of fighting between the people and the pro-Rusian forces.

Jaghoori District

Jaghoori located in west of Qarabagh ,north of Moqor, south-west of Nahor , south of Malistan and east of Dai-chopan and Shah-Joi districts. Jaghoori had a population of more than 100,00 where all are Hazara. The followings are the results of survey in this district.

Education:

The governement provided the fol owing schools in this district where the educational system stoped due to first fight between the Jaghoori and the pro-Rusian forces in 1979 . The building status of these schools are as follows;

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Sultan Mowdud highscool	Sangmasha	100% destroyed due 1st fight.
2. Sangmasha girl's secondary	-do-	Occupied by Nasr organization
3. Loman boy's "	Ghara	40% destroyed (loss of doors and windows)
4. Angoori " "	Qara	Occupied by Jebha-e-Mutahed
5. Daud " "		100% destroyed due to fighting and unused.
6. Almetto " "	Nawa	Occupied by Nuhzat-e-Islami.
7. Tapqoos " "	Sang Shanda	100% destroyed due to unused
8. Saied Ahmad wa Alawdal boy's Secondary	Ali sed	-do-
9. Saied Ahmad wa Alawdal girl's Primary	Ali Sed	-do-
10. Chel Baghto Boy's Secondary school	Chel baghto-e-pashe	-do-
11. Patan Boy's secondary	Bene Barik	-do-
12. Oliato " "		-do-
13. Kamarak " "		-do-
14. Baba " "		-do-
15. Busaaied " "	Qawoghzar	-do-

Medical :

The government provided a clinic in Sangmasha where the medical aids stoped after the fight-ing between the people and the pro-Rusian forces in 1979 and the clinic building remained

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of Jaghori district are mainly wheat , barley and bean. The fruit products are mainly almond, apricot amd walnut and less peach, grape and black-cheery . The agricultural products decreased by 15-25 % due to;

a, Destruction of Karezes and Irrigation system.

b, Decrease in snow-fall and raining during the winter season .

c, Shortage of enough labour (farmers forces).

The district farmers are using the water of Sangmasha small river, springs and Karezes for the irrigation of their lands.

Animal husbandry :

The inhabitants of Jaghoori district are intersted traditionally in keeping of goat,sheep, cow, ox, calf and danky for producing of dairy-products , meat ,wool and skin, ploughing of lands and transportation of materials within their villages.The quantity of animal husbandry decreased due to;

a, Reduction of wild grasses in mountains and valleys.

b, Agricultural products.

c, Shortage of manpower.

Handicrafts :

The area handicrafts products are woolen rugs, less carpets, gloves, socks and sweaters, but unfortunately the quantity of these products decreased by 65-70% due to;

a, Reduction in animal husbandry.

b, Displacing of families due to fighting.

Problems of Jaghoori districts Inhabitnats :

1. Roads destruction due to fighting.
2. Shortage of firewood become as an important problem of the district inhabitants due to ;

   a, Decreasing the wooden source by cutting the trees.

   b, Burning of cow-dungs decreases the manure sources.

   c, Time and energy waste of inhabitants for collection of firewood which is taking at least about 2-3 months in 9 months of working.
3. Destruction of Karezes and irrigation streams .
4. Shortage of chemical fertelizers.

Malistan Wolouswaly :

Malistan wolouswaly located in east of Dai-chopan and Khas-Uruzgan, south of Ajristan ,north of Jaghoori and west of Nahoor . Malistan has a population of more than one hundred thousand . The followings are the results of survey in this wolouswaly.

Education :

The educational system stoped after the Rusian invasion and the following schools were provided by the government in this district.

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Meradina highschool	Meradina	100% destroyed due to fighting
2. Maknak Secondary	Sarjulga	Using by madressa
3. Shenia-Deh "	Shenia-Deh	100% destroyed due to fighting.
4. Subzak "	Subzak	40% destroyed due to loss of windows and dors.
5. Aamarak Primary	Mian-deh	100% destroyed due to fighting. unused condition.
6. Subz Dara "	Sa-pai	-do-
7. Sherdagh "	Sherdagh	-do-
8. Meradina girl's "	Meradina	-do-
9. Suka "	Dahen-e-Suka	-do-
10. Dahlah "	Saya-Khana	-do-
11. Qab joi "	Qab-joi	-do-
12. Lal-chak village	Lal-chak	No building provided.

Medical :

A clinic was constructed by the previous government in Shenia-deh , but its building is using by the Islamic Parties of the district and no hospital facilities were provided.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of the wolouswaly are wheat,barley ,bean, and lentil .The fruit products are a little apple and apricot. The agricultural lands destroyed about 5-12% due to fighting and the agricultural products decreased by 15-20 % .

The farmers of this wolouswaly like other wolouswalys (districts) of Ghazni province taking out the water from the Karezez for the irrigation of their lands and the farmers of some villages can have the possibility to use or to have the spring water for irrigation .The irrigation water decreased by 35-40 % due to;

a, Decrease of snow-fall.

b, Destruction of Karezez and irrigation stream and water pool.

Animal husbandry:

The inhabitant of Malistan wolouswaly are intrested in keeping of goat, sheep, cow, calf, ox and danky for producing of dairy products , meat, wool and skin ploughing of lands and transportation of materials . But unfortunately due to following the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 60-65% .

a, Reduction in agricultural products.

b, Reduction of irrigation water.

c, Fighting and displacing of families.

Handicrafts:

The handicraft products of Malistan people are woolen gloves, socks, sweaters , rugs, less carpets, and cloths, and leather processing . But the handicraft products decreased by 65-70 % due to ;

a, Decrease in animal husbandry.

b, Displacing of families.

Problems of Malistan wolouswaly Inhabitants :

1. Villages and houses destruction about 15-20%.
2. Roads destruction about 35-40% due to raining and no repairing.
3. Shortage of firewood , Cutting of trees and burning of cow-dungs for heating and cooking caused wood and manure reduction.
4. Outbreak of contactable diseases.
5. Destruction of irrigation system (karezez) due to;
   a, Paricipation of youths in fighting
   b, No repairing .

Daikundi District :

Daikundi surrounded by the Lal wa Sarjangle, Waras, Dowlatabad, Passa-band, Gizab, Shahristan districts . The district can be divided into two portion due to the climatical condition where the north area has cold climate and the south, west and centre areas have temperate weather .

Education :

The previous government provided the following schools where unfortunately after the fighting between the people and the pro-Rusian government troops in 79 the eductational system stoped and the building status of the schools are as follows;

School's Name	Building Status
1. Khedir secondary	100% destroyed due to fighting and unused condition.
2. Sang-e-Mom "	-do-
3. Ashtarlai "	-do-
4. Shakhmeran "	-do-
5. Korga-e-Olia "	-do-
6. Korga-e-Sofla "	-do-
7. Sang-e-takht "	-do-
8. Bandar "	-do-
9. Sia-Chob "	-do-
10. Khedir Girls Primary	-do-
11. Shakar Darah "	-do-
12. Daktor "	-do-
13. Watma "	-do-
14. Shush "	-do-
15. Qolghauer "	-do-
16. Ashtarlai "	-do-
17. Sia Darah "	-do-
18. Niglich Khoshak "	-do-
19. Deh Worus Khoshak "	-do-
20. Hajdey "	-do-
21. Sang Chelak "	-do-
22. Merasi "	-do-
23. Shahristan Bander "	-do-

Medical :

The government previously provided a namely clinic in Khedir (centr

of the district) where unfortunatley the namely aids stoped after the fights of the people and the pro-Rusian government forces in 79 . The doors and windows of the clinic lost and the bilding damaged during 9-10 years where the building totaly destroyed by 40-50 % .

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of the district are mainly wheat , less barley, and kinds of beans where the north area cultivating about 80% dry-growing wheat and the south, west and centre of the district cultivating the same amount wet-growing wheat . The north area don't have any fruit product where the south, west and centre areas have apricot, apple , peach, walnut, melbery and grape. The agricultural products of the district decreased by 60-70 % due to;

a, Participation of farmers and youths in Jehad.

b, Reduction in irrigation water.

c, Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.

The inhabitants of the district carrying out the spring's water by streams for the irrigation of their lands . The irrigation water decreased by 35-45% due to ;

a, Reduction in snow-fall and raining during the winter season.

b, Destruction of irrigation streams.

Animal Husbandry :

The inhabitnats of the district traditionally intrested in keeping of goat. sheep. calf, cow, ox and danky and previously the district was the supplier of meat and hide for the capital of Afghanistan but unfortunatley now the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 60-70 % due to 9-10 years of war and reduction of wild-grasses and agricultural products.The north ar area of the district traditionally is well suited for keeping of goats and sheep .

Handicrafts :

The female inhabitants of the district beside cooperation with their male intrested in producing of woolen cloth, rugs, knitted socks, gloves and sweaters for their own needs and supply to the capital but unfortunately the quantity of the district handicrafts decreased by 75-85 % due to ;

a, Migration and displacing of families .

b, Reduction in animal husbandry .

Problems of the Daikundi district inhabitants :

1. Non-availability of eductional and medical systems.
2. Outbreak of contactable diseases .
3. Reduction of fire-wood and becoming as problem.
4. Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure .
5. Reduction in animal husbandry .
6. Destruction of houses and villages about 3-8 %.
7. Destruction of roads and bridges .

The farmers of Bamian valley are using the water of springs and river for the irrigation of their lands .A small irrigation stream constructed for a small area by the government where it has been destroyed with the under construction power plant dam during 9-10 years of fighting.

Animal husbandry :

Bamian valley generally could be divided into areas close around the bazzar and their surrounded mountainous valleys where the first area is not suited for traditionally keeping of goats and sheeps as much as the other areas have the suitable conditon due to the presence of grassy mountains. But unfortunately due to shortage of snow-fall and raining these mountains aren't grassy so .

Generally the inhabitants of Bamian valley are intrested in keeping of goat, sheep, calf, cow, ox and danky.

Handicrafts

The handicrafts products are mainly rugs , and lees carpet ,woolen sock and gloves.

Problems of Bamian valley inhabitants :

1. Village , houses and mosques destruction about 60-70% due to the war.
2. Displaced families about 70-75% due to fohgting.
3. Destruction of agricultural lands about 30-40% due to fihgting.
4. Decrease of irrigation water by 40-50 % due to ;
   a, Decrease in amount of snowfall and raining during the winter.
   b, Destruction of irrigation streams.
5. Migrated families about 2-5% .
6. Animal husbandry reduction about 85-90% due to;
   a,Decrease in snowfall (shortage of wild grass in mountains.)
   b,Decrease in agricultural products
   c,Fighting condition and participation of farmers and youths in fighting
7. Destruction of Bridge along Bolola-Bamian, Hojigag -Bamian and Bamian -Shahedan about 100%.
8. Destruction of people's made road about 35-40% due raining and fighting.
9. Reduction of fire wood and waste of area inhabitant's time and energy for collection of it become as an imortant problem where it is taking about 25-30 % of thefarmers time. And burning of cow-dungs for heating.
10. Outbreak of contactable diseases .
11. Non-availability of educational system in the district.
12. Presence of orphange in the district due to 9-10 years of fighting.

Kejran District

Kejran district surrounded by Shahristan, Gizab and Uruzgan district of the Uruzgan province and Passaband district of Ghorat province where it has a temperate weather. The followings are the results of the survey in the district

Education

The previous government provided the following schools where after th the Rusian invassion in Afghanistan and the people's fight with the pro-Rusian government forces the educational system stoped and the status of the buildings of the schools are as under;

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Kejran Secondary	Kejran	Completly destoyed due to fighting and unused condition.
2. Kandu Primary	Kandu	-do-
3. Baghan "	Baghan	-do-
4. Kasso "	Kassoo	-do-
5. Kety "	Kety	-do-
6. Namaran "	Namaran	-do-

Medical :

The previous government didn't provided any medical unit in this district and the inhabitants of the district facee a big problem from a long time ago.

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural prodicts of the district are wheat, barley, kinds of bean, corn, and rice. The fruit products are berry,grape, pomegranate, fig apple , almond, walnut, peach and black cherry. The agricultural products of the district decreased by 45-50% due to the;

a, Decrease in irrigation water by 35-45%.
b, Shortage of chemical fertelizer and manure.
c, Participation of farmers and youths in jehad.
d, Fighting condition

The inhabitants of the district carrying the water of river and karrizes for the irrigation of their lands. And most of the farmers using the karrizes water for irrigation and unfortunately the quantity of irrigation water decreased by 35-45% due to ;

a, Reduction in snow-fall and raining during the winter season.
b, Destruction of Karrizes due to fighting condition , participation of farmers and youths in jehad, migaration and displacing of

inhabitants .

Animal Husbandry :

The district inhabitants traditionally intrested in keeping of goat, sheep , cow, calf, ox and danky for getting of dairy products,hida and wool andtrasning of wheat, ploughing of lands and transportation of materials within their villages by dankys forces. The quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 65-75% due to;

a, Reduction in wild grasses.

b, Decrease in agricultural products.

c, Participation of farmers and youths in Jehad.

d, Displacing and migration of families due to fighting condition.

Handicrafts

The handicrafts products of the district inhabitants are carpit, rugs and woolen tents where unfortunately the quantity of handicrafts products decreased by 60-70% due to;

a, Decrease of animal husba-ndry.

b, Displacing of families and fighting diturbances.

Problems of Kejran District's inhabitants

1. Non-availability of educational and medical systems.
2. Outbreak of contactable diseases .
3. Displacing of families.
4. Presence of more orphanage in the district.
5. Shortage of firewood and becoming as an important problem for the district inhabitants.
6. Destructio of bridges ,(sartaghan, and three bridges in Dawa)

Lal-Wa-Sarjangle District

Lal-wa-Sarjangle district surrounded by the Panjab, and Yakawlang districts of Bamian province , Daikundi district of Uruzgan province and Dowlatiar districts of Ghorat province . Lal-wa-Sarjangle district is the on-only district of the Ghorat province where its inhabitants are all Hazarah and Persian speaking . The district has a cold climate . The followings are the results of the brief surwey in this district,

Education :

Previously the government provided the following educational units in this district where unfortunately after the Rusian incasion in Afghanistan the educational system stoped in this district and the status of the buildings are as follows;

School's Name	Location	Status of the building
1. Lal-wa-Sarjangle Secondary	Lal	complotely destroyed due to fighting and unused condition
2. Garmab-e-sofla primary		-do-
3. Chashma-e-Padshah "		-do-
4. Sari-e-Kerman "		-do-
5. Sarjangle Charasiab "		-do-
6. " Safed Ab "		-do-
7. " Tagab-e-Safed "		-do-
8. Talkhak-e-Sofla "		-do-
9. Talkhak-e- olia "		-do-

Medical :

A clinic was perviously provided by the European NGO in this district where unfortunatley after the Rusian invasion in Af-ghanistan and bombarding of the pro-Rusian government the clinic building destoyed completly and the medical aids stoped.

Agriculture and irrigation :

The agricultural products of the district are dry-growing wheat, kinds of bean and barley where unfortunately due to the cold climatical weather no attempt has been done for platation of fruit trees. The agricultural products of the district decreased during 9-10 years of fights by 35-40% due to the followings;

a, Migration and displacing of families due to fightings.

b, Reduction in irrigation water and destruction of irrigation systems

c, Participation of youths and farmers in jehad.

d, Shortage of chemical fertelizer .

The inhabitants of the district carrying the water of springs and small rivers for the irrigation of their lands ,but unfortunately the amount of the irrigation water decreased by 35-45% due to ;

a, Reduction in amout of snow-fall and rain during the winter and Spring seasons.

b, Destruction of irrigation streams and pool.

Animal Husbandry :

The inhabitants of the district were traditionally intrested in keeping of live stocks for producing of dairy products, meet, wool and hide, ploughing of agricultural lands, trashing of wheat and transportation of materials . The inhabitants of the district mostly intrested in keeping of sheep. cows, ox,calfs and danky and a little of goat. The quantity of animal husbandry decreased during 9-10 years about 60-70 % due to;

a, Displacing and migration of families.

b, Reduction in agricultural products and wild grasses.

c, Participation of farmers and youths in Jehad.

Handicrafts :

The inhabitants of the Lal-wa-Sarjangle district traditionally intrested in producing of rugs, woolen cloths , gloves, socks, sweaters and a small amount of carpits . The quantity of handicrafts products decreased by 70-80% due to ;

a, Reduction in animal husbandry .

b, Displacing and migration of families .

c, Fighting conditions.

Problems of the district inhabitants':

1. Non-availability of educational system and medical aids.
2. Reduction of firewood and becomming as an important problem of the district inhabitants.
3. Destruction of irrigation system, farms lands, houses, roads,and bridges.
4. Shortage of chemical fertelizer and non-availabilty of agricultural aids.
5. Outbreak of contactable diseases in the district.

HAZARAJAT

The heighest and mountaineous (central) areas of Afghanistan which is partially consist of Parwan,Bamian,Ghorat, Badghis, Uruzgan , Zabul,Ghazni and Maidan Shahr provinces are known as GHARJISTAN (Hazarajat). The Hazara people are mainly living in these areas and partially in other provinces of Afghanistan . The Hazara people are mostly Sheea,about 2-5% Sunni and about 5-8% belongs to Ismaaelia,They are Persian speaking.

To introduce Hazarajat it will require to mention briefly the cultural (Educational), ecomomical and medical background of the people before and after the Russian invassion in Afghanistan.

EDUCATION

There were two kinds of educational system (governmental)& relegious) in Hazarajat where the first (govenmental) system stoped immediately after the invasion of Rusian and the second system was also damaged due to participation of Mula's in Islamic Parties .

Hazarajat with at least six millions population which are living in more than 20 woluswaly(district) and Aalaqadary(subdistrict) couldn't get more than 6 highscools for their own areas from the previous governments. And unfortunately the Previous governments never intrested to look after these people. Haaaras are the most poor & oppressed people among all other tribes whome are living in Afghanistan.

ECONOMICAL

Afghanistan is an underdeveloped country where the main economical income of the Hazarajat people is based on the underdeveloped agricultural system ,animal husbandry , handicrafts and offering of labour.

A-Agriculture:

Hazarajat could be divided into three climate categories of cold , semi-cold and less cold areas where the agricultural products of ;

i, Cold areas are mainly barley, bean , lentil and less dry-growing wheat.

ii, Semi-cold areas are mainly wet & dry-growing wheat, barley, potato and less bean .

iii, Less cold areas are mainly wheat , barley , less pea,wet & dry fruit

"The agricultural products of Hazarajat even before the Rusian invasion in Afghanistan weren't enough for the region inhabitants and now these products decreased to nearly 50-60 % due to the followings ;

i, Fighting condition of nearly 10 years.
ii, Loss of manpower during the holy war.
iii, Decrease in snow fall & raining during the winter season.
iv, Shortage of chemical fertelizer .

The improved seeds were only cultivated in small and sample governmental farms in the center of the district and didn't introduced to the farmers.

B. Animal Husbandry:

The animal husbandry isn't introduced as farms in Hazarajat region but traditionally each family have special intrest in keeping quadrupeds like cow , calf , ox , sheep, goat and danky for transportation, ploughing of the agricultural lands, trashing wheat , getting dairy products , meat , wool and hide . The quantity of animal husbandry were not sufficient to fulfill the people demand and even before the Rusian inwasion Hazara people were bought yearly thousands of sheep and goats from the Afghan Wandering tribes where now these tribes aren't going to the region and beside this the quantity of animal husbandry decreased due to;

i, Fighting condition
ii, Decrease of Agricultural products. And
iii, Loss of manpower.

C, Handicrafts:

The main products of handicrafts of the Hazarajat people are mainly rugs, cloths , less carpets , sock, sweaters and gloves , and a small amount of leather processing for their own needs and supply to Kabul .

MEDICAL

In all Hazarajat areas there were only one small hospital in Yakaowlang and two ,three clinics in Lal, Panjab and Daikundi districts funded and organized by the Erupean NGO where after the Kingdom regime the funding was stoped and the hospital changed to clinic. The previous governments didn't provided more than 6 to nine namely clinics in all Hazarajat region where unfortunately after the invasion these clinics were also stoped .

ROAD

Actually the governments of Afghanistan didn't build any road in Hazarajat and fortunately all the roads were build by the area people for the fulfilling of their requirements. The governments made a few top wooden bridge where unfortunately before the Rusian inwasion these were destroyed.

Summary of the Problems of the Cetral Areas of Afghanistan

The Rusian invasion in Afghanistan and nearly 10 years of fighting produced problems in Hazarajat where it is necessary to summarize those as follows for finding the solution to those.

1. Non-availability of educational system and existance of more than 15 illiterated generation in all Hazarajat.
2. Outbreak of contactable diseases and non-availability of enough medical asistances.
3. Destruction of ;
   a, People's made road due to raining, no-repairing and mine explor.
   b, Government made bridges .
4. Increase of orphans in all areas of Hazarajat.
5. Decrease of economical income of the people due to;
   a, Destruction of agricultural lands.
   b, Shortage of chemical fertelizer.
   c, Reduction in manure source due to burning of cow-dungs.
   d, Shortage of firewood caused cutting of trees for burning.
   e, Participation of youths and labour forces in Jehad.
   f, Reduction in animal husbandry.
   g, Reduction in handicrafts products.
   h, Displacing of families due to fighting.
   i, Decrease in irrigation water due to;
      1. Reduction in snow-fall and raining during the winter season.
      2, Destruction of Karezes and irrigation streams.

Solution of the Problems of the Central Areas's

The member of Khorasan's Assistant Group during the brief survey of the Hazarajat problems had foundout the following points to be devloped as a project, the Hazarajat problems will solve . The points discussed in the meeting of the founded concil of the Khorasan's Assistant Group dated 25.9.88 and finally decided to start the following projects;

1. Educational projects.
2. Medical projects.
3. Related agricultural projects.
4. Handicrafts projects.
5. Constructional Projects,

Educational Projects

The team has found out that the setting up of the following educational projects in Hazarajat will be going to solve the area problems .

a, Primary school

b, Secondary school

c, High school

d, Orphanage with Vocational school

The specification of these educational projects are as follows;

A. Primary School

The Primary School have the capacity to accept 300 students in one shift with classes of 1-6 th , each of two (double classes)

Building Specification

1.	Classroom of 4mx6m size	12 Nos.
2.	Headmaster's room of 4mx4m size	1 No.
3.	Teacher's room of 4mx5m size	1 No.
4.	Store of 4mx6m size	1 No.
5.	Staff Toilet of 2mx2m size	2 Nos.
6.	Watchman room of size 3mx4m size	1 No.
7.	Students toilet of 2mx2m size	6 Nos.

Staff Requirements

1.	Headmaster	1 pers.
2.	Teachers	15 pers.
3.	Cleark / store keeper	2 pers.
4.	Watchman and cleaner	4 pers.

B. Secondary School

The Secondary school designed to have the capacity to accept ;

a, 300 students in one shift

b, 600 students in two shifts

with classes of 1-9th.

Classes 1-6th single each

Classes 7-9th double each

and Total no. of Classes in one shift is 12.

Building Specification

1.	Headmaster's room of 4mx4m size	1 No.
2.	Teacher's room of 4mx6m size	1 No.
3.	Classroom of 4mx6m size	12 Nos.
4.	Laboratory room of 4mx6m size	3 Nos.
5.	Conferance room of 6mx9m size	1 No.

6. Library of 4mx5m size 1 No.
7. Admin. room of 4mx4m size 1 No.
8. Store of 4mx10m size 1 no.
9. Watchman room of 3mx4m size 1 No.
10. Staff toilet of 2m x2m size 3 Nos.
11. Students toilets of 2mx2m size 8 Nos.
12. Language and Quran lab of 4mx6m size 2 Nos.

Staff Requirements

	1 shift	2 shifts
1. Headmaster	1 pers.	1 pers.
2. Teachers	16 pers.	32 pers.
3. Store keeper /Admin	2 pers.	3 pers.
4. Labrant	3 pers.	3 pers.
5. Watchman and cleaner	6 pers.	6 pers.

C. High School

The high school have the capacity to accept ;

a, 525 students in single shift

b, 1050 students in two shifts,

with classes 1-12th , and

Classes 1-6th each single

Classes 7-9 th each double

Classes 10-12th each triple

by means of totally 21 classes in one shift.

Building Specifications

1. Principle's office	of 4mx4m size	1 no.
2. Headmaster's office	of 4mx4m size	1 No.
3. Classroom of 4mx6m size		21 Nos.
4. Conferance room of 6mx8m size		1 No.
5. Laboratory	4mx6m size	3 Nos,
6. Library	4mx10m size	1 No.
7. Store	4mx10m "	1 No.
8. Admin room	4mx4m size	1 No.
9. Teacher's room	4mx6m "	1 No.
10. Watchman room	3mx4m "	1 No.
11. Staff toilet	2mx2m "	5 Nos.
12. Students toilet	" "	10 Nos.

13. Boundry wall of 100mx200 m at least.

Staff Requirements

	1 shift	2 shift
1. Principle	1 pers.	1 pers.
2. Headmaster	1 pers.	2 pers.
3. Teachers	27 pers.	54pers.
4. Admin	2 "	3 "
5. Labrant	3 "	4 "
6. Store keeper	1 "	2 "
7. Watchman	3 "	3 "
8. Cleaner	4 "	4 "

D, Orphanage with Vocational School

The holy war of Hazarajat people with the Rusian's and Khalq's government troops orphanaged many chlidren where most of them are belongs to the poor families . To help the children's of the poor and martyr families , requires the establishment of orphage. The Hazarajat Assistance Group decided to establish orphanage with a vocational school in Bamian, Panjab, Daikundi , Jeghatoo ,Qarabagh and Malistan districts to have five different trades out of the following with the hostel facilites for orphanes and children of the poor families . The orphanage with vocational school will provide vocational education for the area and overcomming the orphane and poor children problems.

1. Agriculture
2. Animal science
3. Fitter Shop
4. Farm Mechanics
5. Auto Mechanics
6. Electricity
7. Construction
8. Carpentry
9. Forging and sheet metal shop
10. Machining
11. Art
12. Textile

The orphanage with vocational school mainly consist of two portion of Hostel accomodation and vocational school. The unit is designed in such a manner to fulfill the requirements of five different trades and different age children's accomodation.

Building Requirements	qty
1. Workshop with attached store and instructor office of sizes , 9mx15m,4,5mx4m, and 4mx4,5m	5 set
2. Classroom for secondary school of 4mx6m size	24 Nos.
3. Clas-sroom for Vocational education of 4mx6m size	20 Nos.

KAHMARD WOLOUSWALY :

Kahmard wolouswaly(district) located in the west of Tala and Barfak alaqadary of Baghlan province , south of Samangan province and east & north of Saighan wolouswaly . Kahmard had been liberated by the liberation forces after the Rusian invasion in Afghanistan. The followings are the results of survey in this wolouswaly .

Education :

Previously the government provided the following schools where after the Rusian invasion the educational system stoped and the school buildings have status as under;

School Name	Location	Building status	
1. Kahmard highschool	Roy Sang	100%	destroyed due to fighting and unuse.
2. Hajer Primary	Hajer valley	100 %	-do-
3. Du Shakh "	Du Shakh	90%	-do-
4. Dasht-e-Safed "	Dasht-e-Safed	100%	-do-
5. Du-ab-Mekh Zarin "	Du- ab	80%	-do-
6. Ishpushta Village	Ishpushta	100%	-do-

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products are wheat , rice and corn. Fruit products are apple, peach, pear, berry , balck cheery,grape and fig.,where these products weren't enough for the district demand . The district had two big farms of Hajer valley and Du-ab mekh zarin where unfortunately during the liberation war both farms completely destroyed. And now the agricultural products of the district decreased by 15-20% due to ;

a, Fighting condition (participation of youths and farmers in Jehad.
b, Shortage of chemical fertelizer.
c, Decrease in irrigation water.

The Kahmard inhabitants are using the water of springs and river for the irrigation of their lands where unfortunately due to shortage of snowfall the irrigation water decreased by 15-25 % .

Medical :

The government constructed the building of the clinic without providing its medical facilities that the hloy war started in Kahmard Wolouswaly. The building is occupied by the Harakat-e-Islami Afghanistan.

Animal husbandry :

The inhabitants of Kahmard wolouswaly have special intrest in keeping sheep to produce more wool for weaving of carpet and rugs and also they keep goat, cow, ox and danky for dairy products, meat, wool, leather,ploughing of lands and transportation of materials in their villages.

4. Headmaster's room 4mx4m size 1 No.
5. Principle's office 4mx4m size 1 No,
6. Teachers office 4mx6msize 1 No.
7. Store 4mx10m size 1 No.
8. Toilet for staff 2mx2m size 8 Nos.
9, Toilet for students 2mx2m size 10 Nos.
10. Library 4mx10m size 1 No.
11. Conferance r om 8mx10m size 1 No,
12. Admin 4mx4m size 1 No.
13. Laboratory 4mx6m size 4 Nos.
14. Hostel room 4mx10m size 60 Nos.
15. Toilet for hostel 2mx1,5m size 80-100 Nos.
16. Shower room for hostel 1,5mx2m 60-80 Nos.
17. Kitchen 4mx10m size 1 No.
18. Kitchen store 4mx4m size 1 No,
19. Store for hostel 4mx10m size 1 No.
20. Hostel Manager's office 4mx4m size 2 Nos.
21. Wing supervisor's room 3mx2m size 4-6 Nos.
22. Hostel Laundry 4mx10 m size 1-2 Nos.

Orphanage with Vocational school specification

Hostel Capacity 800 students

Secondary Education classes 1-8 th with each 3 classes of 25 stucdents

Vocational Education classes 9-12th with each 5 trades of 15 stud. capacity .

Each Vocational School will have ;

a, Secondary Education 24 classes

b, Vocational education 20 classes

Staff Requirements of Orphanage with Vocational School

1. Principle 1 pers.
2. Headmaster 2 pers.
3. Teachers 30 pers.
4. Instructors 20 pers.
5. Shop attendance 5 pers.
6. Storekeeper 2 pers.
7. Admin. 4 pers.
8. Hostel Manager 1 pers.
9. Deputy Principle and Hostel manager 1 pers.
10. Wing Supervoisor 4-6 pers.
11. Cook 2 pers.
12. Asistant cook 2-6 pers.

13. Watchman	3-5 pers.
14. Cleaner	10 pers.
15. Driver	1 pers.

MEDICAL PROJECTS

The requirement survey of Hazarajat brought us to the conc - lusion of dividing the medical asistance into three main categories to fulfill the community demand.

A. Region al Medical Center
B. District Emergency medical centres
C. Village health unit

A. Regional Medical Center :

- The centres are going to be stablish in Yakawlang, Daikundi , Jaghori and Qarabagh districts of Hazarajat. The centres are going to;

1. Train nurses, helpers, vaccinators, X-rays technicans and lab- rants for the community demand.
2. Treat the patients of the region.
3. Control the district emergency medical centres of the region.
4. Provide with 40-60 beds of ;
   - a. male and female sugury
   - b. " " " emergency
   - c. " " " interior
   - d. " " " T.B.
   - e. " " " Liprosy
   - f. Children
   - g. Gynea and obstetrict

   hospital ,O.P.D. ,T.B. and liprosy clinical facilities.

B. District Emergency Medical centres:

The centres are going to be stablish in the centres of each district to treat the emergency cases happening within the district .

These centres are going to ;

1. Provide with 6-10 beds of surgury,interior and gynea division ,O.P.D. ,T.B. and liprosy clinical facilities.
2. Treat the district patient.
3. Prepare short sanitation courses for the district community.
4. Control the village health unit.

C. Village Health Unit:

The units are going to be stablish in those villages which have numerous population and to be far from the centre that the village inhabitants couldn't go to the district center and return back to their village in one day of traveling on feet.

The units are going to;

a. Treat O.P.D.
b. Provide short sanitation course for the village people.

Region Medical Centres

Children	4 - 6 beds
Male Surgeory	4 - 8 beds
" Emergency	2 - 3 "
" Interior	6 - 8 "
" T.B. & Liprosy	4 - 6 "
Female Surgrory	4 - 6 "
" Emergency	2 - 3 "
" Interior	4 - 6 "
" T.B. & Liprosy	4 - 6 "
Gyneo and obstetrict	6 - 8 "
	Total 40-60 beds

Building Specifications

	size	No.
1. Male Surgeory ward	4mx6m	2
2. Female " "	4mx5m	2
3. " Emergency ward	4mx5m	1
4. Male " "	"	1
5. " Interior ward	4mx7m	2
6. Female " "	4mx5m	2
7. " T.B. & Liprosy ward	"	2
8. Male " " "	"	2
9. Gyneo and obstetrict "	4mx5m	3
10. O.P.D.	"	3
11. Waiting room for O.P.D.	4mx6m	2
12. Doctor's room	4mx4m	5
13. Nurse's room	4mx4m	5
14, Operation room with attached room	4mx6m 3mx4m	1
15. Sterlization room	4mx5m	2
16. Lab	4mx6m	1
17. X-ray and dark room	4mx5m 2mx3m	1
18. Medical store	4mx5m	2
19. Classroom for courses	4mx5m	5
20. Delivery room with child keeping room	4mx5m 3mx4m	1
21. Vaccination room	4mx5m	1
22. Meeting room	"	1
23. Manager's room	4mx5m	1
24. Admin office	4mx4m	3
25. Store	4mx6m	1
26. Kitchen with small store	4mx5m 3mx4m	1
27. Laundary	4mx5m	1
28. Toilet / shower room	2mx2m	20
29. Generator room	8mx6m	1
30. room for treatment of unemergent	4mx4m	4
31. Pump house	3mx4m	1
32. Children ward	4mx6m	1

Area Medical Center Staff

	Person
1. Area medical officer	I
2. Deputy Md. officer (physician)	1
3. Physician	3
4. T.B. specialist	1
5. Liprosy "	1
6. Surgeon	2
7. Gynealogist	1
8. Nurse	14
9. Anasthesist	2
10. Labrant and X-ray technician	3
11. Pharmacist	2
12. Vaccinator	1
13. Registrar	4
14. Storekeeper	2
15. Admin	2
16. Driver	1
17. Cleaner	8
18. Cook	3
19. Watchman	3
20. Messanger	1

District Emergency Medical Center

Surgeory	2 - 3 beds
Interior	2 - 4 "
Gynea.	2 - 3 "
Total	6-10 beds

Building Specifications

	size	No.
1. Surgeory ward	4mx5m	1
2. Interior "	4mx5m	1
3. Gyneologist ward	4mx5m	1
4. Doctor's room	4mx4m	1
5. Nurse's room	4mx4m	1
6. Medical stor	4mx5m	1
7. Store	"	1
8. Operation room with attached room	4mx5m,3mx4m	1
9. Sterlization room	4mx4m	1
10. O.P.D.	4mx5m	3
11. Waiting room	4mx6m	2
12. X-ray and its dark room	4mx5m,3mx2m	1
13. Lab	4mx4m	1

14. Vaccination room	4mx4m	1
15, District medical office	"	1
16. Admin	"	1
17. Kitchen and its attached store	4mx4m,3x4m	1
18. Toilet	2mx2m	10
19. Laundary	3mx4m	1
20. Watchman room	3mx4m	1

Village Health Unit

Building Specifications	size	Nos.
1. O.P.D.	4mx5m	1
2. Waiting room	"	1
3. Medical store	4mx4m	1
4. Vaccination room	"	1
5. Regitration room	"	1
6. Store	"	1
7. Toilet	2mx2m	2
8. Watchman room	3mx4m	1
9. Doctor's room	4mx4m	1
10. Kitchen	3x4m	1

District Emergency Medical center Staff

	person
1. Medical officer (physician)	1
2. Surgeon	1
3. Physician	2
4. T.B. & Liprosy	1
5. Gynealogist	1
6. Pharmacist	1
7. Vaccinator	1
8. X-ray technician and labrant	2
9. Nurse	6
10. Registrar	2
11. Admin	1
12. Storekeeper	1
13. Anasthesist	1
14. Cook	1
15. Watchman and cleaner	6
16. Driver	1

Village Health Unit Staff

	pers.
1. Doctor (physician)	1
2. Nurse	1
3. Vaccinator	1
4. Pharmacist	1
5. Registrar	1
6. Watchman and cleaner	3
7. Cook	1

Related Agricultural Projects

The related Agricultural projects of;

a, Team of Agricultural technicians and Veterinars.

b, Irrigation team.

c, Biogas Construction Team.

are going to be establish in each districts of Hazarajat for;

a, Improve the agricultural system by introducing and distributing of;

i, Chemical fertelizer .

ii, Improved seeds.

iii, Medicine for Agriculture and animals.

iv, Agricultural Machinary.

b, Develope animal husbandry to increase the source of meat, dairy- products, hide, wool and fertelizer by;

i, Motivating the farmers and landowners to keep more quadrupeds .

ii, Improve the generation of quadrupeds .

iii, Treating and Vaccinating the quadrupeds

c, Introduce and Develope poultry farmes for;

i, Economical support of the farmers and landowners.

ii, Meat and eggs production source.

iii, As a small unit of fertelizer production source.

d, Increase the irrigation water for cultivation of more land by;

i, Repairing of old/ destroyed Karezes.

ii, Digging open well and equiping with pumping system.

iii, Drilling tube well and equipping with pumping system.

iv, Building Irrigation canal and dam .

e, Introduce Biogas pit for production of gas and fertelizer to;

i, Solve fuel and firewood problem.

ii, Save farmers and landowners time and energy

iii, Protect agricultural wastes, leaves ..etc from burning and destroying.

iv, Increase the quantity and improve the quality of the produced fertelizer.

v, Improve the villages health condition.

vi, Stimulate the agricultural productions

vii, Reduce the chemical fertelizer demands of the farmers and landowners if they increase their animal husbandry and collection of agricultural wastes and leaves.

Team of Agricultural Technician and Veterinar

1. Manager	1 person	1 pers.
2. Agricultural Technician		3-6 pers.
3. Veterinar		1 pers.
4. Vaccinator		1 pers.
5. Admin. / store keeper		2 pers.
6. Watchman and cleaner		3 pers.

Building Requirements

1. Manager office	4mx4m	1 no.
2. Technician's office	4mx5m	1 no.
3. Veterinar's office	4mx4m	1 no;
4, Admim office	4mx4m	1 no.
5. Store	4mx6m	1 no,
6. Watchman room	3mx4m	1 no.
7. Irrigation officer's	4mx4m	1 no.
8. Irrigation staff	4mx4m	1 no.
9, Irrigation store	4mx6m	1 no.
10. Biogas officer's	4mx4m	1 no.
11, Biogas staff	4mx4m	1 no.
12. Biogas store	4mx6m	1 no.

Irrigation Team

1. Irrigation Engineer (Officer)	1pers.
2. Irrigation technician	1-4 pers.
3. Drilling Machinist & Driver	2-8 pers.
4. Store keeper	1 pers.
5. Admin	1 pers.

Biogas Construction Team

1. Biogas construction manager	1 pers.
2. Construction Technician	1-4 pers.
3. Pipe fitter	1-2 pers.
4. Skilled masson	2-8 pers.
5. Semi-skilled masson	3-12 pers.
6. Driver	1-2 pers.
7. Labour	as Required

HANDICRAFTS PROJECTS

The Handicrafts projects are designed to give an active rule primarily to the women and girls of the poor & martyr families, secondly to the women & girls of the whole families of the community to participate in their economical self support. The handicrafts projects are the mobile training units of carpit weaving, tailoring and knitting where these mobile courses are working in a rotation system. These different courses are designed in such a manner to work effectively in a mobile condition by means of ending in one village and starting in another village and replacing the other course of the handicrafts without any difficulty & problem due to the building ..etc.

BUILDING SPECIFICATION OF THE H.P.

1.	Training classes of 4mx5m size	2 Nos.
2.	Store of 4mx4m size	1 No.
3.	Watchman room of 3mx4m size	1 No.
4.	Boundry wal of 10mx20m size	1 No.

Mobile Training Units

A. Carpit weaving course

Course objective: To train the women and young girls as skilled carpit weaver..

Course Duration : One year (9 months training and 3 months on the job training in the unit)

No. of Trainees : 2o in class of 10 Trainees.

No. of traineer: 2

Course content for 9 months :

1. Sorting out of the wool
2. Spinning the wool
3. Colouring the spinned wool
4. Graph making
5. Carpit weaving.
6. Finishing the work.

Staff Requirements of the course:

1.	Manager	1 pers.
2.	Trainer	2 pers.
3.	Watchman	2 pers.

The anical husbadry decreased by 60-70% due to the followings;

a, Decrease in Agricultural products.
b, Decrease in amount of snow fall dering the winter season.
c, Participation of farmers and youths to the liberation fronts.
d, Displacing of families in the wolouswaly and out of the area.

Kahmard's Inhabitants Problems :

1. Complete destruction of bridges along Bolola-Du-ab and Kahmard due to fighting .(Causes transportation problem)
2. Destruction of roads about 25-40% due to fighting and raining.
3. Destruction of Agricultural lands (Hajer and Du-ab Farms).
4. Reduction of firewood ,inhabitants time and energy waste for collection of firewood , cutting of trees and cow-dungs for burning purpose.
5. Outbreak of contacta ble diseases.
6. Non- availability of educational system in the district.

Tools and equipments requirement for carpit weaving unit:

1. Spinning machine hand operated 22 pcs.
2. Comb for wool sorting 22 pcs.
3. Carpit frame 4 pcs.
4. Carpit knife 22 pcs.
5. Carpit scissor 22 pcs
6. Carpit comb 22 pcs.
7. Sheet metal pane for washing of wool 5 pcs.
8. Aluminum pane for colouring of spinned wool 10 pcs.
9.

B. Tailoring Course

Course objective: To cut and sew different ladies, gents and children local fasion cloths.

Course Duration: One Year (9 months Training, 3 months on the job training in the unit)

Trainees Nos. : 20

Traineer Nos.: 2

Course contents :

1. Cloth cutting
2. Sewing the cloth.

Staff

1. Manager	1 pers.
2. traineer	2 pers.
3. Watchman	2 pers.

Tools and Equipment

1. Sewing machine	22 pcs.
2. Tailoring scissor	22 pcs.
3. Iron	5 pcs.
4. Cutting table	4 pcs.

. Knitting Course

Objective: To develope the knitting skills in knitting of different ladies, gents and children fasion sweaters and hand knitted wool/cotton cloths.

Course Duration : One Year (9 months training,.
3 months on the job training in the unit)

Trainees Nos. : 20

Traineer Nos. : 2

Course Content:

1. Sorting out of the wool / cotton
2. Spinning the wool/ cotton
3. Cȧlouring the spinned wool / cotton
4. Knitting of sweaters
5. Knitting cloth

Staff:

1. Manager	1 pers.
2. Traineer	2 pers.
3. Watchman	2 pers.

Tool and equipments :

1. Sweaters knitting hand operated machine	10 pcs.
2. Comb for sorting of wool	20 pcs.
3. Knitting needle	22 pairs
4. Spinning Machine hand operated	22 pcs.
5. Cloth knitting frame	10 pcs.
6. Cloth knitting hand operated macone	10 pcs.
7. Sheet metal pane for washing of wool	4pcs.
8. Aluminum pane for colouring the spinned wool	10 pcs.

Constructional Projects

The Constructional projects are mainly consist of two projects of;

a, Roads and Bridges construction team

b, Public building builders team.

where as the name of the two is concerned these are going build the followings;

a, Road

b, Bridge

c, hospital and clinics

d, Poultry and dairy farms

f, Handicrafts buildings.

g, Schools

Yakawlag District

Yakawlang district located in north of Panjab, west of Bamian, south of Saighan and east of Lal wa Sarjangle and Jowzjan province. Yakawlang is one of the cold weather district of Hazarajat where the nice dam of Band-e-Amir is in this district. Band-e-Amir is a natural-made dam where previously it was the tourist place. The followings are the results of survey in this district.

Education :

The government previously provided the following schools where after Khalq's coup d,'etat the educational system in this district stoped in 79 and the followings are the status of the buildings;

School's Name	Location	Building status	
1. Deh Surkh highschool	Deh Surkh	100 % destroyed due to war and unused.	
2. Naiak boy's Secondary	Bazzar	80%	-do-
3. " girl's Primary	-do-	80%	-do-
4. Feroz Bahar "	Feroz Bahar	100%	-do-
5. Shatoo village	Shatoo	100 %	-do-
6. Band-e-Amir "	Band-e-Amir	100%	-do-
7. Solich Primary	solich	100 %	-do-

Medical:

The Europeam NGO provided a paka construction hospital with its facilities in Yakawlang bazzar (Naiak) where unfortunately after the Kahlq 's party coup d,'etat the medical activity stoped in this district in 79. The hospital building wasn't used during these years and its doors and windows lost and its building partially damaged.

Agriculture and irrigation :

The agricultural products of this district are mainly dry-growing, less wet-growing wheat, barley, lentil and bean. The fruit products are less apple and apricot. The agricultural products decreased by 35-45 % due to ;

a, Decrease in snow-fall and raining during the winter season.

b, Fighting condition and shortage of manpower due to displacing of families, Shifting of youths to Iran for earning money and their participation in Jehad.

The inhabitants of the district using the spring's and small river's water for the irrigation of their lands. The quantity of irrigation water decreased by 25-40% due to shortage of snow-fall and raining in winter.

Animal husbandry:

The inhabitants of the district are traditionally intrested in keeping of goat sheep, cow, calf, ox and danky for producing dairy-products, meat, wool and skin, ploughing of lands and transportation of materials within their villages. The quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 55-65 % due to;

a, Decrease of agricultural products.

b, Reduction of wild-grasses in mountains and valleys.

Handicrafts :

The inhabitants of the district producing mainly woolen rugs and cloths and a small amount of carpets , socks and gloves yearly. But unfortunately the quantity of these products decreased by 50-60 % due to;

a, Animal husbandry reduction.
b, Displacing of families due to fighting condition

Problems of Yakawlang district Inhabitants :

1. Villages and houses destruction due to fighting about 4-8%.
2. Migiration of at least 3000-4000 families to neighbour countries and displacing of families about 25-30 % due to fighting.
3. Non-availability of educational system.
4. Outbreak of contactable diseases.
5. Shortage of chemical fertelizer .
6. Reduction of firewood as an important problem.
7. Destruction of people's made roads due to raining and no-repairing.
8. Presence of orphange due to fighting.

Panjab District

Panjab district located in north of Waras, south of Yakawlang, west of Behsod and east of Lal wa Sarjangle and Daikundi districts. Panjab is a cold climate district . The followings are the results of survey in this district.

Education :

The educational system stoped in this district after the district people foght with the pro-Rusian forces in 1979, but the building condition of these schools are as follows .

School's Name	Location	Building Status
1. Panjab highscool*	Panjab bazzar	100% destroyed due to fighting and unused.
2. Ghor ghori Primary	Ghor ghori	-do-
3. Targhai "	Targhai Valley	-do-
4. Nargis girl's Village	Panjab bazzar	No building provided.
5. Zard sang Boy's Primary	Zard sang	100% destroyed due to fighting and unused.
6. Sagdez " "		-do-
7. Piazzan " village **		No building provided
8. Abgardan " "		-do-

Medical :

A clinic was funded by European NGO where due to fighting of 79 its medical aids stoped and its paka construction building is destroyed about 40-50% due to loss of doors and windows and a few damage of walls and roofs

Agriculture and Irrigation :

The government previously provided the agriculture department in this district to introduce improved seeds ..... but unfortunately the agricultural team didn't succeeded and the activity stoped in 79 war. The agricultural products of the district are mainly dry-growing wheat , less wet growing wheat , barley, and bean . These products decreased by 50-60% durring 8-9 years of fighting with the pro-Rusian forces due to;

a, Decrease in snow-fall and raining .

b, Displacing of families about 30-35 %.

c, Participation of youths in Jehad.

d, Shortage of chemical fertelizer.

The district inhabitants are carrying the spring's and river's water to their lands for irrigation .

Animal husbandry :

The mountaineous valleys of Panjab district previously were full of wild-grasses during the Spring and Summer seasons which were well suited for traditionally keeping of goat , sheep,cow,calf, ox and danky. The inhabitants previously supplied goat , sheep , calf and ox to Kabul ,but unfortunately during 8-9 years of fights the quantity of animal husbandry decreased by 70-80% due to ;

a, Reduction in wild grasses.

b, Reduction of agricultural products.

c, Displacing of families about 30-35 %

Handicrafts:

The area previously produced rugs and cloths as main item beside knitting woolen sweaters , socks and gloves for supplying to Kabul and their own demands but during these 8-9 years the handicrafts products of the district decreased by 75-80% due to ;

a, Reduction in animal husbandry.

b, Disturbance of families due to displacing .

Problems of Panjab Inhabitants :

1. Outbreak of contactable diseases.
2. Non-availability of educational system.
3. Shortage of firewood.
4. Destruction of roads and bridges.
5. Village destruction about 5-10 % .

Note;

1. (*) The Panjab high school had two main portion of;
   i, The students whome were of the district areas,
   ii, Those students whome were from the other districts of Bamian, Ghorat , Badghis and Herat provinces ,where a hostel provided by the government.
2. (**) The village type school had three classes of 1-3rd.

Waras District :

Waras district surrounded by Behsood, Panjab, Daikundi, Shahristan, & Nahoor districts where this district is one of the Bamian province dist. Waras district was the center of the Afghan wandering tribe where they selected for their Summer season. The followings are the resluts of survey.

Education:

The previous government provided the following schools in district where unfortunately after the withdrawal of government's forces from the district lin 1979, and the building status of these schools are as follows;

School's Name		Location	Building Status
1. Sultan Rubat	Secondary	Sultan Rubat	destroyed comp-letly .
2. Chegin	Primary	Chegim	-do-
3. Takhat	"	Takhat	-do-
4. Surkhjoi	"	Surkhjoi	-do-
5. Alishakhgi	"	Alishakhgi	-do-
6. Qonaq	"	Qonaq	-do-

Medical :

The previous government didn't provided any medical unit in this district where the population of the district isn't less than one hundred thousand of only male not female. The district previously and during 9-10 years of fighting faced with the medical problem .

Agriclulture and Irrigation :

The agricultural products of the district are mainly dry-growing wheat , less barley, bean and lentil. The district due to its cold weather climate don't have any fruit product and unfortunately the previous government didn't look after these poor people. The agricultural products of the district decreased by 65-70 % due to ;

a, Internal fighting and participation of youths and farmers in this fight.

b, Escaping of farmers and youths to outside of the district.

c, Reduction of irrigation water and snow-fall and raining in winter season.

The district farmers previously carried the water of Helmand river by katsha streams from a long distance to their lands but now these people made streams destroyed and the farmers and landowners of the district faced woth a big problem. The irrigation water decresaed by 35-45 % due fighting.

Khorasan's Assistant Group

Needs & Problems Survey of the Central Areas of Afghanistan and Proposal of the Khorasan's Assistant Group

1. Parwa
2. Ghazn
3. Ghor
4. Bama
5. Uruzgan
6. Wordak

ph. 77869
Malalai
Hospital
Quetta
c/o Dr. Sema
Samar

a 1228

Mirza. H Abdullahi

Khorasan's Assistant Group

P.O.Box 411
Quetta
Ref.No. ________
Dated ________

Khorasan's Assistant Group

The Khorasan's Assistant Group is the results of the efforts of the Central areas' educated muslim youths that after 9-10 years of holy war of Afghan's people with the Rusian's and Khalq's government troops and forces , the creating of understanding and co-operative atmosphere among the educated youths , and throwing away of their personal fanatic - isms and party-spirits, they gathered on 12.04.1988 and formed their efforts where actually it was the proclamation of the solidarity of the Central areas' educated muslim youths in the rebuilding direction of Afghanistan under the name of Khorasan's Assistant Group.

The members of the fouder concil of Khorasan's Assistant Group decided upon the completion of a brief survey of the central areas' of Afghanistan's problems and needs as the most urgent matter for putting this as the base of the starting of the works of Khorasan's Assistant Group whereupon the founder concil of the Khorasan's Assistant Group assigned an executive concil for the completion of the survey.

The executive concil submitted the survey reports to the founder concil on 15.09.1988 . The founder concil after a long discussion on the evolution and solution findings of the central areas' problems and needs finally specified the way of solving the problems and fulfilling the regions' needs as a form of projects to do so, and selected Mr.Abdullahi as an authorized representative of Khorasan's Assistant Group and chief of the executive concil of Khorasn's Assistant Group on 25.09.1988 for a duration of one year.

The Khorasan's Assistant Group proposed the solution of the central areas' problems under five majors of Education, Medical, Related Agricultural , Handicfrats and construction to be carried out each as differrent projects as specified in the proposal of Khorasan's Assistant Group. The Khorasan's Assistant Group is going ti ask all benevolant foriegn person (s) and assistance provider commettees for their kind participation in solving the central areas' problems with the Khorasan's Assistant Group according to their intest of any of the five majors which is proposed. in Phase I of the Khorasna's Assistant Group.

Introduction

Khorasan's Assistant Group carried out a brief survey inside the central areas' of Afghanistan and as the reports of the survey's is concerned the surveys isn't detailed due to;

a, Shrtage of time

b, Non-availability of fund for carrying of a detailed survey in all villages of each districts of the central areas' of Afghanistan

But Khorasan's assistant Group has the ability of carrying a detailed survey inside Afghanistan.

The executve concil of the Khorasan's Assistant Group arranged the survey reports with the proposal of the central areas' of Afghanistan in a booklet. And the Khorasan's Assistant Group will be pleased to ask all the benevolant foriegn person(s) and assistance provider commettees for providing aids/funds for the establishment of the proposed projects inside the central areas' of Afghanistan .

Khorasan's assistant Group is in a position to start and run effectively and successfully the proposed projects inside the central areas' of Afghanistan and the executive concil of Khorasan's Assistant Group is ready to estimate and forecast the requirement, budget, tools, equipments.....of each of the proposed projects.

The Khorasan's Assistant Group is glad to say that the group has enough specialized staff compared to the ability of the Group to start and run different projects of Agriculture, Irrigation , medical, education, construction, handicrafts and specially the construction of Biogas Pits throughout the central areas' of Afghanistan in phase I of the group programme.

Anyhow Khorasan's Assistant Group didn't carry any work except the brief survey to be as a proof of the group ability, but the group has a strong belive that we can proof the ability of the Group by the help of Allah to all in near future insha-allah !

' The performance of the Khorasan's Assistant Group could intrduce their ability to all '

Brief Programme of the Khorasan's Assistant Group

The founder concil of Khorasan's Assistant Group specified the working programme of the executive concil of Khorasan's Assistant Group to start and set up the five majors project with the aids of benevolent foriegn person(s) / assistance providing commettees as follows;

a, Phase I ,central areas' of Afghanistan

b, Phase II, Northern areas' of Afghanistan

c, Phase III, East,west and southern areas' of Afghanistan if neccessary.